



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Saud Pledges Syrian Aid. King Saud of Saudi Arabia, visiting Damascus Sept. 25-27 for talks with Syrian leaders, declared publicly Sept. 27 that he would join in the defense of Syria against any outside aggression [see p. 307F1]. In a statement broadcast over the Syrian radio, Saud said: "I wish to declare without ambiguity or doubt . . . that I deplore every aggression on Syria & on any other Arab country from whatever source it comes & that I will oppose with my Syrian brothers & with the other Arabs any aggression against them & against their independence irrespective of its source." He added that he was certain Syria "cannot in any way constitute a danger to its neighbors."

Saud and Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly & Premier Sabri el-Assali were joined in their Damascus talks Sept. 26 by Iraqi Premier Ali Jawdat. The meeting, termed a major reconciliation among the 3 Arab states, was the first between Syrian & Iraqi premiers in 8 years. Although results of the conferences remained secret, diplomatic sources reported Sept. 27 that Saud had won Syrian pledges to avoid further strengthening of ties with Soviet-bloc nations and to reject any Soviet requests for military facilities on Syrian territory. [See p. 306E3]

Saud, who left Damascus Sept. 27, was said to have arranged for the Syrian meetings in an effort to (a) enhance Saudi Arabia's position as Arab-world moderator, (b) renew at least an appearance of unity among the divided Arab states, and (c) thus discourage Western & Soviet intervention in the Middle East. Washington informants said Sept. 30 that Pres. Eisenhower, in a personal message to Saud, had reiterated American concern over Syria but made clear that the U.S. would not condone Middle East aggression by either the USSR or Western & pro-Western states, including Turkey. [See p. 297B-E2]

(Ahmed Shukairy, Saudi Arabian UN delegation chief who represented Syria during the 1955 Gen. Assembly session, told the assembly Oct. 2 that the UN had no right to interfere either in Syrian Govt. affairs or Syria's purchase of Soviet-bloc arms. He denounced Western policy toward Syria and said that the "affairs of Syria are for Syria & not for the [UN]." Attacking Israel, he called for creation of a UN agency to aid "reintegration in their former countries" of Jews who had gone to "this concentration camp called Israel" since World War II.)

Dulles on Syrian Talks. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles indicated Sept. 26 that he would be willing to meet with Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar to discuss strained U.S.-Syrian relations. Commenting on Bitar's statement Sept. 25 in New York that "every means leading to understanding is welcome to us," Lincoln White, State Dept. press officer, said that Dulles would meet with Bitar if such a meeting were requested. Bitar, who defended Syrian policies as "non-alignment & positive neutrality," charged that U.S. Middle Eastern aid offers had been "conditioned by acceptance of the Eisenhower Doctrine." [See p. 307G1, C2]

Nasser Would see 'Ike.' Egyptian Pres. Nasser told U.S. newsmen Sept. 27 that he "would have no objection to meeting Eisenhower if he took the initiative." In an interview with AP & NBC correspondents in Cairo, Nasser said that he would not propose a meeting with the President, lest the State Dept. humiliate Egypt by rejecting the idea. Denying that Syria had gone Communist, Nasser said: "The Syrians are nationalists . . . One should understand the difference between nationalism & communism." "I know personally most leading Syrian Army officers, and I know none of them are Communists." [See p. 282G2, 276B-C1]

Answering suggestions that Egypt act as go-between for the re-establishment of Syrian-U.S. relations, Nasser asserted that he did not "believe in mediation" and "would prefer the [U.S.] Govt. to contact Syrian officials & talk directly."

Turkey Accuses USSR. Turkish UN delegation chief Seyfullah Esin charged in a speech to the Gen. Assembly in New York Sept. 27 that the USSR had attempted to poison Turkish-Syrian relations with a "campaign of propaganda & false rumors" calculated to show that Turkey planned to attack Syria. Esin stressed Turkey's traditional ties to Syria & declared

Week in Headlines

International

French Cabt. fell over Algerian reform issue.

Saudi Arabian king pledged defense of Syria against any attack.

Britain, W. Germany reaffirmed currency values.

Hammarskjöld retained as UN Secy. Gen.; Japan won Security Council seat.

United States

Eisenhower retained troops in Little Rock, charging Gov. Faubus failed to carry out withdrawal accord negotiated by committee of Southern Governors.

Teamsters convention rejected charges made by AFL-CIO, Senate probes against leaders; Hoffa indicted on perjury charges.

that an independent Syria was an "additional guarantee of our own security." He warned, however, that additional Soviet arms buildups on Turkey's borders, whether in Syria or the southern USSR, would compel Turkey to take security "measures." [See pp. 306B3, 297B-E1]

(Speaking before the assembly Sept. 25, Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey warned that Soviet intervention in Syria had made the Middle East's peace "precarious." He challenged Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko to explain the USSR's "deliberate & malicious" Middle East policies. Casey said that the UN "would not wish to see another Hungary" in the area.)

METO Powers Meet. The U.S. & 5 Baghdad (METO) Pact powers agreed Sept. 27 to expand the pact's program to counter Soviet penetration of the Middle East. Delegates to the METO Anti-Subversion Com., meeting in London Sept. 23-27, were said to have agreed on measures against Communist infiltration in Syria, Egypt & Yemen and Syrian-backed agitation in Jordan & Lebanon. METO Economic Com. delegates, also meeting in London Sept. 16-24, discussed plans for setting up a METO free trade zone & customs union. [See p. 282C1]

Jordan. A military tribunal in Amman Sept. 25 sentenced Maj. Gens. Ali Abu Nuwar & Ali Hayari, both ex-Jordanian Army Chiefs of Staff currently in exile in Egypt, to 15 yrs. imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to overthrow Jordanian King Hussein. Abdullah Rimawi, ex-Forgn. Min. now in Syria, also was sentenced to a 15-yr. term. Of 19 others tried (8 in absentia), 2 were sentenced to 15-yr. terms & 12 to 10-yr. terms. 5 were acquitted. [See p. 242F3]

King Hussein, making the first Speech from the Throne to be delivered by a Jordanian ruler, charged Oct. 1 that the Cabt. of ex-Premier Suleiman Nabulsi had aided "evil forces & paid agents" against the monarchy. "Such people," he said,

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

"were tools of communism which used them in the hope of attaining its evil ends at the expense of the country." [See p. 307E-G2]

(The UN Truce Supervision Org. Sept. 26 found both Jordan & Israel guilty of truce violations in a dispute over a neutral zone south of Jerusalem.) [See p. 290B1]

ECONOMICS

'Ike' Warns Vs. Inflation. Addressing world financial leaders gathered in Washington for the annual meetings of the Intl. Monetary Fund, Intl. (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Development & Intl. Finance Corp., Pres. Eisenhower warned Sept. 23 that worldwide inflation was a "threat to sound economic growth" and could bring "depression, which saps the strength & vigor of government, of industry & of people." He said "wise & courageous leaders in every land are sounding a call to join in the defense of their currencies," and their efforts "must be heeded" to avert a "downturn." [See p. 12E2]

Dulles on Japan. State Secy. Dulles met Sept. 23 with Aichihiro Fujiyama, Japanese Forgn. Min., and, in a joint communiqué issued by the 2 leaders, assured him that "the [U.S.] considers the economic viability of Japan one of the essential elements of stability in the Far East." Fujiyama, who drew Dulles' attention to Japan's adverse trade balance with the U.S., had warned Sept. 20 in New York that "the maintenance & development of the American market is a matter of life & death to the Japanese economy." [See p. 229A-B2]

World Bank. The Intl. (World) Bank, in its 12th annual report, said Sept. 22 that it had committed more than \$3.1 billion in 170 loans to 45 countries since it was created in 1946. The bank reported 20 loans totalling \$338 million to 15 countries during the fiscal year ended June 30. It listed that year's income at \$36 million plus an additional \$17 million from the 1% commission charged on all loans. Current reserves: \$289 million. [See Vol. XVI, p. 10F3]

Eugene R. Black, World Bank pres., warned underdeveloped countries among the bank's members Sept. 23 that many of them were engaging in "wasteful" projects & overextending their resources on rapid development & the maintenance of large military forces. Black warned that many "may face stormy weather" as a result. The underdeveloped countries, led by Latin American delegates, charged Sept. 25 that (a) enormous Western investments had absorbed most of the world's capital, (b) the West had adopted tight money policies, (c) Western prices had risen sharply, and (d) world trade increases largely had bypassed backward areas.

(World Bank & IMF governors voted Sept. 23 to admit Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Ghana & the Sudan. The admissions of Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, & Malaya, approved at the close of the annual meetings Sept. 26, brought World Bank & IMF membership to 68 nations.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 154F3]

Anglo-German Declarations. British, West German & Intl. Monetary Fund leaders Sept. 24 barred any change in current values & exchange rates between the pound & mark. [See pp. 302A2, 270B2, G2-C3]

Peter Thorneycroft, British Exchequer Chancellor, emphasized to IMF delegates that "the question of exchange rates must now be regarded as settled & will not be reopened." The parity rate of the pound "stays at \$2.80," he said. Thorneycroft said Britain soon would draw a \$500 million U.S. Export-Import Bank standby credit, presumably to deter speculation on the pound. [See p. 126B2]

Hans Karl von Mangoldt-Reiboldt, Managing Board chrmn. of the European Payments Union, declared that the West German Govt. would not "contemplate a change in the dollar value of the Deutsche mark." IMF Mng. Dir. Per Jacobsson said the "growing knowledge" that there would be no change in mark or pound should "in itself have a calming effect on the movement of funds."

Bank Rates Shifted. Thorneycroft had announced Sept. 19 the increase of British bank rates from 5% to 7%, the highest level since 1920. Ordering the increased interest rate in an effort to strengthen the pound, Thorneycroft had asked banks to hold future lending to no more than the present year's levels. He asserted that increased Govt. expenditures, including those planned for investment & expansion of nationalized industries, would be held to current levels for 2 years. The increased rate was expected to attract money to the London market, restrict lending & discourage borrowing for speculative transactions. [See p. 118D1]

The West German Fed. Bank (Bundesbank) Sept. 19 reduced its rediscount rate from 4½% to 4%, the 3d cut since May 1956, when it had reached a 6-yr. high of 5½%. The Bundesbank's action was described as indicating confidence that the West German economy was free from inflationary pressures. It followed the accumulation of surplus capital due to the currency flight from the British pound & French franc. (The Bonn Economics Ministry reported Oct. 1 that exports for Sept. 1957 had risen 26% over Sept. 1956 and that imports had increased only 11% during the same period. West German dollar reserves were reported Oct. 1 at a peak \$5¼ billion.) [See p. 31B1]

UNITED NATIONS

Hammar skjöld Re-elected. Dag Hammar skjöld, 52, of Sweden was re-elected unanimously Sept. 26 to a 2d 5-yr. term as UN Secy. Gen. by an 80-0 secret ballot in the Gen. Assembly. He had received the unanimous indorsement of the 11-member Security Council earlier Sept. 26. (One assembly ballot was declared invalid by Pres. Sir Leslie Munro. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir asked that Israel be recorded as supporting Hammar skjöld despite her delegation's absence due to the Jewish New Year.) [See p. 291C1; Vol. XIII, 99F]

In a rare public expression of

agreement, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. & Soviet Rep.-to-UN Vasily V. Kuznetsov Sept. 26 lauded Hammar skjöld's service to the UN. Lodge asserted that much of the UN's accomplishment in "these last 5 turbulent years" was due to Hammar skjöld's statesmanship. Kuznetsov pledged Soviet cooperation with Hammar skjöld's peace efforts. [See p. 283B2]

Japan Wins Council Seat. The Gen. Assembly, voting to fill 3 of 6 nonpermanent Security Council seats, elected Japan Oct. 1 to take the vacancy formerly reserved for East Europe. Japan, first former enemy of the World War II allies to be elected to the council, won by 55 votes (54 required) to 25 for Czechoslovakia and in 1958 was to assume the seat now held by the Philippines. The seat, allocated to East Europe under a 1946 "gentleman's agreement" on council distribution, had been divided between Yugoslavia & the Philippines to end a 1955 voting deadlock, with Yugoslavia serving the first year of the 2-yr. term. Delegates interpreted Japan's election to mean that the seat now had been transferred to the Asian powers. The USSR protested the election Oct. 1 as a violation of the gentleman's agreement & UN Charter. [See Vol. XVI, p. 412D2; XV, 415C3]

In balloting for the 2 other seats, Panama received 74 votes to replace Cuba and Canada 72 votes to succeed Australia. [See Vol. XVI, p. 428B2]

USSR Asks Arms Talks. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Kuznetsov indicated Sept. 27 that the USSR would favor a new conference of national leaders "on the highest level" as a step toward breaking the current East-West disarmament deadlock. Kuznetsov, meeting newsmen at UN Hq. in New York, said that plans for such a meeting would need close examination but the "Soviet Govt. favors any constructive disarmament measures." Kuznetsov also said that a "useful purpose" might be served by a visit to the U.S. by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Min. & World War II fellow-commander of Pres. Eisenhower. [See pp. 289B1, 226F1]

Western Arms Plan Rejected. Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet Rep. to UN, confirmed Sept. 30 the USSR's rejection of a comprehensive first stage disarmament plan presented by the Western powers at recent UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London [see p. 281B1-E2]. Sobolev, addressing the 12-member UN Disarmament Comm. in New York, charged that "ruling circles in the West, guided by industrial, militaristic monopolies," wanted disarmament talks but no disarmament agreement. Sobolev stressed Soviet proposals for a 2-to-3-yr. suspension of nuclear weapons tests due to the "urgency of the question." He asserted that the West

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had created a conventional disarmament "deadlock" by "artificial obstacles" to an agreement.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge told the commission Sept. 30 that the West would remain firm on its final proposals made during the London talks. He said that Soviet nuclear test ban schemes could not be accepted unless they were made part of Western proposals for cessation of fissionable-materials production for weapons under international control. Lodge presented a 6-point resumé of the "heart" of the West's plan for a first stage disarmament accord and challenged the USSR to agree to "real disarmament measures." [See p. 305E3]

(Lodge told a meeting of the as-

sembly's General [Steering] Com. Sept. 30 that the U.S. favored inclusion of Soviet demands for a debate on "peaceful coexistence" on the assembly agenda in the hope that it would "bring the [USSR] to a realization of what these words can really mean." The Steering Com. voted by 11-1 [Natl. China opposed] Sept. 30 to include the item on the assembly's agenda.) [See p. 307C-D1]

(Indian resolutions submitted to assembly members Sept. 26 called for a major-power truce to end "the upward trend in all armaments," and an immediate suspension of tests, manufacture & use of nuclear weapons without controls considered essential by the West.) [See p. 281D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL RIGHTS

Little Rock

Troop Recall Move Fails. 4 Southern Governors won Pres. Eisenhower's agreement Oct. 1 to a plan for withdrawing federal troops from Little Rock, Ark. But Mr. Eisenhower the same evening refused to go through with the plan because, he charged, Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas had failed to honor a commitment on which the President's own agreement was based. Faubus, he said, had not promised "to use his full powers as Governor to prevent the obstruction" of federal court orders for racial integration at Little Rock Central High School. [See pp. 308A1-309C3]

Governors' Plan. A proposal for mediation by the Governors had been approved by the Southern Governors Conf. at Sea Island, Ga. Sept. 25 with only Gov. Cecil H. Underwood (R., W. Va.) opposed. Underwood said Faubus was using the conference as a "tool" in a "problem between Arkansas & the Fed. Govt."

The conference chose Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D., N.C.) as chairman of a 5-Governor committee to meet with Mr. Eisenhower & Faubus to seek a basis for withdrawal of federal troops from Little Rock. The others named to the committee: Govs. LeRoy Collins (D., Fla.), Frank G. Clement (D., Tenn.), Theodore R. McKeldin (R., Md.) & Marvin Griffin (D., Ga.).

The President agreed Sept. 25 to see the committee but not with Faubus.* He said Sept. 26 that he expected the overall question of school integration to be discussed. Collins, newly-elected chairman of the Southern Governors Conf., replied that the Governors' committee was restricted to the single topic of troops in Little Rock but that its members, as individual Governors, were free to go into the whole field of integration. Griffin, the only all-out segregationist

of the 5 Governors, withdrew from the committee Sept. 30 because of Mr. Eisenhower's desire to take up integration in general. Griffin telegraphed Collins that he would not "discuss with the President at this meeting the operation of the public schools of Georgia."

White House Meeting. The remaining 4 Governors met with Mr. Eisenhower & his aides for 3½ hours at the White House Oct. 1. The President told them he wanted Faubus to promise to help enforce the integration order. The Governors persuaded him to accept as a compromise a declaration by Faubus that he would be responsible for maintaining law & order "and that the orders of the federal courts will not be obstructed." They telephoned Faubus during the meeting and, according to Hodges, secured his commitment to make the statement in the exact language accepted by Mr. Eisenhower.

Then the President & the Governors issued a statement saying:

"... The Governors informed the President that the Governor of Arkansas had authorized them to state that he is prepared to assume full responsibility for maintaining law & order in Little Rock, and, in connection therewith, will not obstruct the orders of the federal court. The President stated that upon [such] a declaration ... the President will direct the Secy. of Defense to return the command of the Arkansas Natl. Guard to the Governor. Thereupon, as soon as practicable, all federal troops will be withdrawn."

That evening Faubus read to reporters a statement saying: "... I now declare that upon withdrawal of federal troops, I will again assume full responsibility, in cooperation with local authorities, for the maintenance of law & order, and that the orders of the federal courts will not be obstructed by me."

Pres. Eisenhower went over Faubus' statement with his advisers, who said Faubus' addition of the final 2 words "by me" to his declaration would make it possible for him to connive at obstruction by others. The President then announced that Faubus' statement "does not constitute in my opinion the assurance that he

intends to use his full powers as Governor to prevent the obstruction of the [court's] orders. ... Under the circumstances the President ... has no recourse at the present time except to maintain federal surveillance of the situation. ..."

McKeldin Oct. 2 accused Faubus of "ignominious double-crossing of the sincere & serious Governors" who had worked out the compromise.

President Accuses Faubus. Pres. Eisenhower accused Faubus Sept. 28 of encouraging mobs to flout federal court integration orders. Replying to a protest from Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), the President wired back that "when a state, by seeking to frustrate the orders of a federal court, encourages mobs of extremists to flout the orders of a federal court, and when a state refuses to utilize its police powers to protect against mobs persons who are peaceably exercising their right under the Constitution as defined in such court orders," the President must "give that protection." "Failure to act in such a case would be tantamount to acquiescence in anarchy & the dissolution of the Union," he added.

(Faubus indicated to reporters Sept. 28 that he thought Mr. Eisenhower had found himself "in difficulties" and was using him as a "scapegoat.")

The President's telegram expressed the conviction that had state police powers "been utilized, not to frustrate the orders of the court, but to support them, the ensuing violence & open disrespect for the law & for the federal judiciary would never have occurred. The Arkansas Natl. Guard could have handled the situation with ease had it been instructed to do so. ... Had the integration of Central High School been permitted to take place without the intervention of the Natl. Guard, there is little doubt that the process would have gone along ... smoothly & quietly."

Russell's complaint, in a Sept. 26 telegram, charged that U.S. troops employed "high-handed & illegal methods" to carry out "your [the President's] orders to mix the races in the public schools of Little Rock." Russell cited reports that "troopers are disregarding & overriding the elementary rights of American citizens by applying tactics which must have been copied from the manual issued the officers of Hitler's storm troopers." Mr. Eisenhower's reply, rejecting the comparison to Hitler's troops, said that "in one case, military power was used to further the ambitions & purposes of a ruthless dictator; in the other to preserve the institutions of a free government." Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker wrote Russell Sept. 30 to deny that troops in Little Rock had violated civil rights or employed brutality.

(Sen. Olin D. Johnston [D., S.C.] wired Faubus Sept. 26 to suggest that "warrants be issued for the arrest of those soldiers responsible for ... unnecessary bludgeoning of Arkansas citizens & unlawful invasion of their homes." He stated "my opinion that

*It was reported that Pres. Eisenhower had been under the impression that Faubus had made an implied agreement at their Sept. 14 meeting to use the powers of his office to secure the entry of registered Negroes at Central H.S. and to prevent violence. Faubus, however, took no steps to help the Negroes enter the school, and Mr. Eisenhower thought Faubus had encouraged violence. [See p. 299E1-F2]

Authority to Use Troops

Pres. Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas Natl. Guard and sent regular Army troops to Little Rock under authority of the U.S. Code's Title 10, which was recodified by Congress in Aug. 1956.

Sec. 332 authorized him to call up state militia and use federal forces whenever he "considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against [U.S. authority] . . . make it impracticable to enforce the laws . . . in any state or territory by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings." Sec. 333 authorized him to take similar action when combinations or conspiracies obstructed execution of federal law or so hindered execution as to deny constitutional rights. Neither section required the request of state authorities.

These Presidential powers originally were granted by act of Congress in May 1792 under Art. I, Sec. 8 of the Constitution, which gave Congress power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union," and under Art. II, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, which directed the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Critics of Pres. Eisenhower's action charged that he legally was required to wait for state authorities to call for military aid because: (a) Title 10, Sec. 331 of the U.S. Code authorized the President to supply troops on request of a state legislature or governor "whenever there is an insurrection in any state against the government," and (b) Art. IV, Sec. 4 of the Constitution directed the Fed. Govt. to protect any state against "domestic violence" on "application" of the state legislature or governor. [See p. 308A-B3]

Eisenhower acted unconstitutionally in placing the state & the people of Arkansas under military rule.")

Faubus Scores 'Occupation.' Faubus charged in a nationwide TV address Sept. 26 that Arkansas was under a "military occupation" in accord with plans of the Justice Dept. & Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Members of the 101st Airborne Div., he said, were "bludgeoning innocent bystanders, with bayonets in the back of schoolgirls and the warm, red blood of American citizens staining the cold, naked, unsheathed knives." In contrast, he recalled, until "the injunction [barring interference with court-ordered integration] was issued against me by the imported federal judge [Ronald N. Davies], the peace had been kept in Little Rock by as few as 30 Natl. Guardsmen."

Faubus said "teen-age school-girls have been taken by the FBI and held incommunicado for hours of questioning while their frantic parents knew nothing of their whereabouts." The Fed. Govt., he declared, used "police-

state methods in a form never before seen in America." He said that "by the use of federal troops without proper request, rights just as precious, if not more so, than integration have been trampled in the dust under the boots of the paratroopers or cut to pieces by their shiny, unsheathed bayonets." He said Arkansas citizens were not enjoying their full rights and warned that unless they were restored, "people of other states will likewise be so deprived." "Today the excuse for use of federal troops is said to be racial," he declared. "Tomorrow," he said, "in any state the excuse could be a labor dispute or . . . other things."

Faubus named 3 of his prominent Arkansas critics—"Arkansas Gazette" editor Harry Ashmore, Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann & ex-Gov. Sid McMath—as having "sought to advise the President's palace guard" and as bearing "heavy responsibility for the unhappy events." He said great strides in integration & racial harmony had been made under his leadership but that as a result of the current controversy, "the hand of fellowship, heretofore extended everywhere in Arkansas between the races, has largely been withdrawn." Faubus said he had told Pres. Eisenhower of this progress and had pleaded for "only a little time" to work things out peacefully. [See p. 299E1]

(FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover Sept. 27 accused Faubus of "disseminating falsehoods" in saying the FBI had held teenage girls incommunicado. It was "as false as his recent statement that the FBI tapped his telephone," Hoover said [see p. 292D2]. He denied the FBI had held "anyone" incommunicado.)

Troop Action. Troops guarding Central H.S. stayed for the most part within 2 blocks of the school, and there was general agreement that most of the city was quiet and apparently little affected.

Members of the 101st Airborne were on duty during school hours Sept. 25-27 and were relieved at night by members of the federalized Arkansas Natl. Guard. Starting Oct. 1 Guardsmen took the daytime duty, paratroopers took over at night.

The 6 Negro girls & 3 Negro boys attending Central H. S. were brought to school every morning in an Army station wagon escorted by 2 jeeps. It was reported that no clashes of white & Negro students took place while airborne troops were on duty in the school corridors but that some white boys jostled, kicked & chased Negro boys without Guard interference after the Guard took over.

It was noted by newsmen that no Negro members of the 101st Airborne were seen on duty at Central H.S. although 15% of the division's members were Negroes. [See p. 308F1]

Comment. Ex-S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes charged in a speech in Bennettsville, S.C. Sept. 26 that Pres. Eisenhower "had blindly followed the advice of Atty. Gen. Brownell, who had demonstrated a willingness to sacrifice everything to win the votes

of certain minority groups in doubtful states." But "armed might . . . cannot change the minds & hearts of the people," he declared. "Whenever the tanks & guns are removed, there will remain the same determination on the part of the white people to resort to every legal means to prevent the mixing of the races." Byrnes said "sensible Negroes" in South Carolina "have successfully resisted" the "disturbers of the peace," were satisfied with their schools & teachers and "know that when integration occurs, there will cease to be education for either the white or colored child." [See Vol. XVI, p. 437E3]

Adlai E. Stevenson said at a press conference in Chapel Hill, N.C. Sept. 28 that "I don't believe we would have suffered this national misfortune" if Pres. Eisenhower had "clearly expressed" his position on integration earlier. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) charged in Singapore Sept. 30 that the President "has gone against his word" in using troops in Little Rock. Gov. Thos. B. Stanley (D., Va.) said Sept. 26 that "the use of armed federal troops in Arkansas is the greatest blow to states' rights since Reconstruction days." Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) said in Dawson, Ga. Sept. 27 that "I wish I could cast one vote for impeachment [of Pres. Eisenhower] right now." Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said in Belzoni, Miss. Sept. 26 that, in "a bold attempt to destroy our Govt. & set up a dictatorship," "Pres. Eisenhower has created animosities that will cause trouble in Little Rock & the state of Arkansas for a long time." Gov. George Bell Timmerman (D., S.C.) was reported Sept. 28 to have resigned his commission as a Naval Reserve lieutenant in protest against federal troops in Little Rock.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) declared in Paris Sept. 25 that he was certain Pres. Eisenhower's use of troops in Little Rock "will be approved by a great majority of the American people." The President's use of the troops was indorsed Sept. 25 by Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) & Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D., N.J.). Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) lauded Mr. Eisenhower's action Sept. 26 as "a salutary lesson" to segregationists. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), backing the President's position Sept. 26, said he had performed his "sworn" duty and "should have the support of the entire nation."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) said Sept. 27 that Faubus, "more than anyone else, is responsible for the necessity of sending federal troops into Little Rock because of his use of Natl. Guard troops to keep 9 Negro children from attending school in accordance with a court order." Faubus, he said, "followed a defiance-of-the-law attitude and . . . used his position to stir up extremists in Little Rock, leading to mob action."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), commenting Sept. 26 on reports that Little Rock events might lead to formation of a 3d party by Southern segregationists, said he "would wel-

come it" because "it would mean getting the Dixiecrats out of our party."

NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall predicted in New York Sept. 29, in an interview on WCBS's "Let's Find Out," that many Negro voters would switch from the Democratic to the Republican Party because of the Little Rock developments & the Senate votes on the civil rights bill [see pp. 284D-F3, 252A1-C2]. Pres. Eisenhower's "delay" in acting in the Little Rock situation and "the efforts he made to have this peaceably settled have given him the necessary background so that now his affirmative action cannot be attacked by anyone except some rabid rabble-rouser," Marshall said.

Southern Alert Canceled. An order alerting regular Army units for possible riot duty in Southern cities other than Little Rock was canceled by Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker Sept. 26 as soon as he learned of it. He said he had revoked it as "subject to misinterpretation." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said the alert had not been ordered by the White House.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told reporters Sept. 27 that he did not expect regular Army troops would be used in integration disorders in cities other than Little Rock.

Other Developments. It was revealed Sept. 30 that 24 Little Rock business & civic leaders had been meeting secretly to seek a solution to the federal-state controversy. The first meeting was called by insurance man Joshua K. Shepherd, head of the local Scottish Rite Masons & ex-pres. of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) & Little Rock Schools Supt. Virgil T. Blossom attended.

Judge Roy W. Harper of St. Louis arrived in Little Rock Sept. 30 on temporary assignment to clear up a backlog of non-integration cases. Judge Ronald N. Davies said he would retain jurisdiction over all integration cases. [See pp. 292F3, 293D1]

A resolution calling on Congress to censure Pres. Eisenhower for sending troops to Little Rock was adopted Oct. 1 by 35-1 vote of the Florida Senate & 76-4 vote of the state House. E. O. Spencer resigned Oct. 1 as GOP Natl. Committeeman & head of Republican patronage for Mississippi because of Mr. Eisenhower's use of troops in Little Rock. The 5-member draft board of West Carroll Parish, La. resigned Sept. 25 in protest over the use of troops in Little Rock.

U.S. Explains to World. AFL-CIO pres. George Meany told the UN Gen. Assembly's 82-nation Com. on Social & Humanitarian Affairs in New York Oct. 1 that troops had been used in Little Rock as part of an "open & active policy of the [U.S.] people . . . & their Govt. against racial discrimination." Speaking as a U.S. delegate to the assembly, Meany said "the struggle for equality of opportunity is succeeding" in the U.S. and "the present episode . . . must be seen as one phase of a great advance."

The story of the Eisenhower Ad-

min.'s use of troops in Little Rock was broadcast to the world in 43 languages by the Voice of America in an effort to counteract Communist propaganda.

Moscow radio charged Sept. 25 that segregationist mobs were in control in Little Rock. The Moscow Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said Sept. 26 that police did not interfere while mobs beat Negro children who tried to enter desegregated schools. Hong Kong's Communist daily "Wen Hui Pao" charged Sept. 26 that the Little Rock incident was "only a more obvious case of [the] persecution & discrimination" that was general in the U.S.

The Little Rock story made headlines throughout Europe, Africa, the Middle East & Asia. Non-Communist newspapers in West Europe & to some extent elsewhere treated the incident as local rather than as typical of America and in general indicated approval of Pres. Eisenhower's actions. The London "Times" held that "the President acted with decision & thoroughness" and "gives the assurance" that Negroes in Arkansas "will be protected and that the law will be carried out in the school at Little Rock." The "Times of India" said Mr. Eisenhower had "emerged with outstanding success" from the Little Rock test and that "liberal opinion in the South has been considerably strengthened and would-be opponents of racial equality . . . given a fair & unmistakable warning."

Faubus declared in a recorded interview broadcast in London Sept. 27 that schools could be integrated peacefully in Arkansas "if we could be given some time." [See p. 309A1]

TEAMSTERS

Union Rejects Charges. The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com.'s charges of corruption against James R. Hoffa & other Teamsters Brotherhood leaders were rejected by an overwhelming vote of Teamsters delegates after the committee's full indictment was read to the Teamsters convention in Miami Beach Oct. 2. [See p. 300C2-C3]

Despite warnings that their union faced expulsion from the AFL-CIO unless they got rid of corrupt leaders, most of the 1,895 delegates voted to strike the report from the convention record as "one-sided" & unfair. Hoffa then read to the convention a denial of charges that he had misused union funds, helped racketeers and was guilty of other corrupt practices.

The mood of defiance was set on the convention's opening day, Sept. 30, by John F. English, Teamsters secy.-treasurer, AFL-CIO vice pres. & foe of outgoing Teamsters pres. Dave Beck. English lauded Hoffa, told the delegates in a profanity-laden address that AFL-CIO leaders could "go straight to hell" if they ousted the Teamsters, and declared: "We will never withdraw from the AFL-CIO, but if they kick us out, we will not be in a hurry going back." [See pp. 245D-E2, 166F1]

Hoffa's Election Fought. In a move to block Hoffa's election as Teamsters

pres., 13 N.Y. rank-&-file Teamsters members sued in Fed. Dist. Court in Washington Sept. 19 for an injunction to bar elections at the convention on grounds that more than 80% of the delegates had been hand-picked, in some cases through coercion, to "rig" the convention for Hoffa. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, 82, granted a 10-day injunction Sept. 27, but the Fed. Court of Appeals reversed his action Sept. 28, and Chief Justice Earl Warren refused Oct. 1 to reinstate Letts' injunction.

Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities charged Sept. 30 that at least half of the delegates were chosen illegally. The charge was made in a telegram to William A. Lee, 61, 7th vice pres. of the Teamsters & pres. of the Chicago Fed. of Labor, who had announced Sept. 29 that he would run for the Teamsters presidency with the aim of cleaning up the union and avoiding expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

Thomas L. Hickey, Teamsters vice pres., head of N.Y. Local 807 & a reform candidate for Teamsters pres., warned Sept. 29 that his local would quit the Teamsters and stay with the AFL-CIO if the AFL-CIO were to expel the union for electing Hoffa. Rep. John F. Shelley (D., Calif.) withdrew Sept. 30 as a candidate for Teamsters pres. in order to unite Hoffa foes behind one candidate.

(Rank-&-file Teamsters members opposed Hoffa's election as pres. by 3-1, according to a Gallup Poll sampling released Sept. 21. The general public favored Hoffa's removal from office by 64%-3%, and union members backed his ouster by 60%-5%, according to a Sept. 24 Gallup Poll. The Gallup Poll reported Sept. 21 that, as an apparent result of Senate investigations of union corruption, public approval of unions had dropped from 76% in February to 64% and disapproval rose from 14% to 18%.

AFL-CIO Ultimatum. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in New York, gave the Teamsters 30 days Sept. 25 to oust all officers responsible for corruption or face expulsion. A similar ultimatum went to the United Textile Workers Sept. 24 & to the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union Sept. 25. [See p. 300C2-E3]

Beck Loses Post. Plans to give retiring Teamsters pres. Beck the job of pres.-emeritus were revoked by the union leadership in a pre-convention session Sept. 26, and the post itself was abolished by the convention Oct. 1. The rebuff to Beck was demanded by Lee and agreed to by Hoffa in the hope of ending Lee's opposition to Hoffa. Beck was to get a pension of \$50,000 a year, the amount he had received as salary as pres. and would have received as pres.-emeritus, but he lost an unlimited expense account & travel allowance for himself & his wife and was no longer entitled to live free in the Seattle home he had sold to the union. [See p. 245C-E2]

Action Vs. 'Paper' Locals. Beck an-

nounced Sept. 29 that trustees would take over N.Y. "paper" Locals 258, 269, 275, 284, 295 & 362, which allegedly were set up by labor racketeers Johnny Dio & Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo in a plan to help Hoffa capture control of the N.Y. Teamsters Joint Council. Action against the 6 locals had been recommended by a 5-member investigating committee headed by economist David Kaplan & appointed by Beck. [See p. 278B-F3]

Indictments. Hoffa was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Sept. 25 on 5 counts of perjury. He was accused of lying to the jury Apr. 3 about his connections with professional wiretapper Bernard Spin-del. [See p. 181E1]

A federal grand jury in Tacoma, Wash. Aug. 28 indicted Beck on 7 counts of concealing \$254,000 in income for 1951-53 and evading \$185,000 in income taxes for those years. Dave Beck Jr., Nathan Shefferman, Shefferman's son Shelton, Teamsters organizer Norman Gessert & Teamsters auditor Fred Verschuere Sr. were indicted simultaneously on charges of aiding in Beck's tax evasion. They all pleaded not guilty Sept. 12, and trial was set for Jan. 6. The indictment raised the total tax evasions charged against Beck to \$240,000 (for 1950-53). [See pp. 149E1, 245C2]

FOREIGN

French Cabt. Resigns. Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury submitted his resignation to Pres. René Coty Sept. 30 after the French Natl. Assembly had defeated his Govt. earlier the same day on a 279-253 nonconfidence vote against a proposed "loi cadre" (basic law) for creation of a federal Algeria within the French Republic [see pp. 294D1, 189-C3]. Coty, however, refused to accept the resignation immediately and asked the Cabt. to remain in office pending selection of a new premier.

Supported in the Algeria vote only by the Socialist & Catholic Popular Republican parties, the Bourgès Cabt. was overthrown by a combination of Communists, Poujadists, conservative independents & members of Bourgès' own Radical party. Apparently discredited, the Govt. quit voluntarily despite laws requiring resignation only after a nonconfidence vote by an absolute majority of the 594-seat Natl. Assembly. [See p. 167B2]

The 28-article Algerian law, approved & made public Sept. 13 by the Bourgès Cabt., was introduced in the assembly Sept. 17 & immediately provoked a crisis when major groups refused it organized backing. Bourgès won support from center parties Sept. 21 after accepting amendments barring the transfer of Natl. Assembly powers to an Algerian federative assembly & delaying legislation on the functioning of a proposed Algerian federative council, feared by rightists as the cornerstone of an eventually independent Algerian Govt.

A Cabt. split & breakup of the Bourgès Govt. was averted Sept. 21 by the intercession of Pres. Coty af-

ter Defense Min. André Morice refused to support the bill & threatened to resign. Robert Lacoste, Min. Residing in Algeria & author of major provisions in the reform law, then threatened to resign on grounds that Cabt. disunity would undermine his position in Algeria. Lacoste, a Socialist hold-over from the Cabt. of ex-Premier Guy Mollet, had forced Algiers veteran & student groups to call off demonstrations against the law Sept. 17 by calling out Forgn. Legion paratroopers under Maj. Gen. Jacques Massu, Algiers security commandant. [See pp. 270B1, 190E2]

Conservative opposition to the law was headed in the assembly by Jacques Soustelle, Gaullist leader & former Algerian gov.-gen. considered a possible successor to Bourgès-Maunoury. Soustelle told the assembly Sept. 26 that the proposed law would create a shadow state in Algeria & lead to the "eventual legal secession" of a Moslem-dominated Algeria. Referring to U.S. school desegregation problems, Soustelle asserted that France, which did not need troops to open schools to Algerian children, was not obliged to vote reforms to please the U.S., UN or USSR. [See p. 294E-G1]

(The Cabt.'s resignation endangered an anti-inflation austerity program begun with the devaluation of the franc Aug. 10 and continued with a wide industrial & agricultural price freeze imposed Aug. 27 by Finance Min. Felix Gaillard. A Natl. Assembly economics debate, scheduled by Bourgès-Maunoury Sept. 11 after protests against Gaillard's policies by the Natl. Council of the French Patronat and small business & farm organizations, began Sept. 27 simultaneously with the Algerian debate but was cut short by the Sept. 30 nonconfidence vote.) [See p. 254G1-E2]

Rebels Ask Talks. In a memorandum to Dr. Djalal Abdo, UN Gen. Assembly Political Com. chrmn., Algerian rebel leaders called Oct. 1 for talks with France, Morocco & Tunisia on a settlement of the Algerian conflict. The letter, signed by Algerian Natl. Liberation Front leader Mohammed Yazid, withdrew previous rebel demands for French recognition of Algeria's independence prior to negotiations. It asserted that the fall of the Bourgès-Maunoury Cabt. had proved France to be "politically incapable" of ending the Algerian rebellion. [See pp. 235F3-236C1]

Outlining softened rebel terms for proposed negotiations, Yazid said that the Natl. Lib. Front was "prepared to consider any formula of free cooperation between France & North Africa, such cooperation taking into account the legitimate interests of France." Denying that the Natl. Lib. Front sought UN condemnation of French actions in Algeria, he declared that the proposed round table talks would have a good chance of producing a "rapid political settlement of the Algerian problems." [See pp. 270F1, 246F1]

UN Intervention Asked. Yazid had urged Sept. 18 that the Gen. Assembly debate UN "intervention" in Al-

geria to help force a settlement of the problem. In a letter to Sir Leslie Munro, Gen. Assembly pres., Yazid asked inscription of the Algerian question on the assembly's agenda and warned that a peaceful solution was "no longer possible through simple bilateral Franco-Algerian discussions." [See p. 270A1]

(According to Algiers dispatches Sept. 22, the demand for inclusion of Tunisia & Morocco in Algerian negotiations had been discussed in a Swiss meeting between Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba & Natl. Lib. Front leader Ferhat Abbas. Abbas, known to be a moderate, had been elected to the Natl. Lib. Front's leading Revolutionary Com. of Coordination & Execution at an NLF congress held in Cairo Aug. 20-29.) [See p. 270E1]

Irish Forgn. Min. Frank Aiken urged Sept. 20 that France permit UN-supervised elections in Algeria and make a "clear admission of Algeria's right to self-determination." Aiken told the Gen. Assembly that it should be prepared "to supply a [UN] police force to assist in preserving law & order [in Algeria] over a transitional phase." [See p. 290E1]

(Saadi Yacef, 29, Natl. Lib. Front commander for the Algiers region, was captured Sept. 24 by Forgn. Legion paratroopers in the Algiers Casbah. Yacef wounded 2 legionnaires before surrendering. His mistress, Zorah Drif, 24, was captured with him.) [See p. 294C2]

Tunisia To Get Arms. The Tunisian Govt. was informed Sept. 25 that the U.S. would help it to obtain arms & equipment for the Tunisian armed forces. Tunisian Amb.-to-U.S. Mongi Slim & Min.-Counselor Habib Bourguiba Jr. were told by the State Dept. that the U.S. was sympathetic to Tunisia's military needs and would attempt to meet them by acting as backer for Tunisian arms purchases from other Western states [see p. 270F3]. The U.S. acted after Tunisia had made public Sept. 23 its acceptance of a gift of unspecified quantities of Egyptian arms. Tunisian Amb.-to-Egypt El Tayeb el-Sahbani, who presented his credentials to Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Sept. 23, disclosed after the meeting that Nasser had offered the military equipment and that a Tunisian military mission would visit Egypt to negotiate the makeup of Egyptian arms deliveries.

Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba announced acceptance of the U.S. offer Sept. 26. Asserting that Tunisia never had sought easily-obtainable Soviet-bloc arms, Bourguiba said that "Western arms, whether from Italy or elsewhere," would reach Tunisia in October. Bourguiba had warned Sept. 11 that Tunisia, in need of arms "no matter what the price," would be forced into "cold war" neutrality by continued American support of "French colonialism" in North Africa.

(Bahi Ladgham, Tunisian Defense State Secy., reported Sept. 15 that Tunisia had only 3,000 rifles for Army & Natl. Guard forces totaling 6,000 men. The Tunisian Govt. charged Sept. 14 that French planes had bombed &



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 28

FINANCE:

U. S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*\$22,628	*\$22,627	*\$21,884
Currency circulation	*\$31,052	*\$31,184	*\$30,714

Banks—

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$.	**\$32,603	*\$32,279	*29,694
N.Y. bank clearings	\$11,101,474,099	\$11,733,290,387	\$11,601,313,702
England note circulation	*£1,967,498	*£1,976,045	*£1,880,646

N. Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	12,640,380	8,180,230	9,788,480
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	192.19	195.30	199.56
Bond sales (par value)	\$23,265,100	\$17,475,080	\$18,328,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.47	85.42	92.23

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)†.	60,046	65,806	56,685
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b6,839,700	6,821,250	7,063,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	*10,100,000	8,580,000	10,601,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b11,991	*11,947	*11,482
Carloadings (cars)	b724,934	741,147	822,436

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.52½	\$2.50½	\$2.62½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.50½	\$1.56½	\$1.82¼
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.48	\$3.45	\$3.45
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$43.83	\$46.67	\$58.17
Wholesale food index†	\$6.17	\$6.24	\$6.08
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶.	¶117.7	117.9	115.2

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales\$¶	b126	131	131
Failures (Sept. 19)‡	287	237	262

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board ¶Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 18 bSept. 21 cSept. 14 dSept. 24

strafed Bourma, a village near the Algerian border, killing one Tunisian.) [See p. 294A-C3]

New Zealand Prime Min. Sidney G. Holland, 64, resigned Sept. 20 because of poor health and was succeeded by Dep. Prime Min.-Agri. Min. Keith Jack Holyoake, 52, a farmer. Holyoake revised the Nationalist Party Cabt. Sept. 26 by designating Internal Affairs Min. Sidney Smith to serve also as Agri. Min., and Dean Eyre to succeed Thomas MacDonald as External Affairs & Defense Min. Holyoake assumed the Maori Affairs ministry when Ernest Corbett resigned. [See p. 31E1; Vol. XIV, 402G2] . . . Thai Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat was proclaimed supreme commander of Thai armed forces Sept. 27. He gave up his post as military governor of Bangkok and transferred administration of the capital to Premier Pote Sarasin's Govt. [See p. 31A1] . . . San Marino Republic (38-sq.-mi. enclave near Rimini, Italy; pop. 14,000) Provisional Govt. was set up Oct. 1 by anti-Communist members of the outgoing Grand & Gen. Council (Parlt.) and recognized at once by Italy. Non-Communists, in the minority since World War II, had gained a 31-29 majority in Parlt. Sept. 17 when councilman Attilio Giannini, 40, switched to the anti-Red bloc. The 2 leftist Captains-Regents, who ordered Parlt. dissolved Sept. 19 for new elections to be held Nov. 3, continued to hold the Govt. Bldg. with the aid of armed Communist activists and sent the UN a request that it supervise the elections. (Italian Premier Adone Zoli told his Parlt. in Rome Oct. 2 that dissolution of the San Marino Council had been unconstitutional. He said the old Parlt., now anti-Communist, must remain in office until a new one was named at the elections scheduled for Nov. 3.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 273D3]

FACTS ON FILE

U.S. federal budget surplus of \$1.529 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958 was predicted Oct. 1 by Treas. Secy. Robert B. Anderson & Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage. They estimated tax receipts at a record \$73.525 billion, expenditures at a peacetime-record \$71.996 billion, the public debt declining by \$1.527 billion to \$269 billion this fiscal year. [See pp. 285D2, 238D3] . . . Working capital of U.S. corporations increased by \$1 billion in Apr.-June to \$107 billion (representing excess of assets over liabilities), the SEC reported Sept. 23. [See p. 143D1] . . . U.S. steel production during Jan.-Sept. totaled 87.6 million tons, a record for the 9-mo. period, "Steel" magazine of Cleveland reported Sept. 29. [See p. 32B2]

American Motors announced Sept. 28 that it would end manufacture of Nash & Hudson autos beginning with 1958 models and produce only low-priced Ramblers, lower middle-priced Ambassador V-8s & sub-standard sized Metropolitans. [See pp. 192B2, 100G2] . . . **American Tel. & Tel.** announced Sept. 30 that a 2d pair of transatlantic telephone cables would be laid in 1959 between Clarendville, Nfld. & Penmarch, France at a cost of \$40 million. AT&T pres. Frederick R. Kappel reported that the original cables opened last year had resulted in a traffic increase of 100% between the U.S. & Britain, 50% between the U.S. & continental Europe. [See Vol. XV, p. 346D3] . . . **Truck shipments** hauled intercity in the U.S. totaled 76,322,133 tons during Apr.-June (179% of the 1947-49 average but 1.7% less than in 2d-qtr. 1956), the American Trucking Assn. reported Sept. 23.

OBITUARIES

Lord Bennett of Edgbaston (Peter Frederick Blaker Bennett), 77, British Productivity Council head 1953, World War II industrial adviser; Sept. 27 in Birmingham, Eng.

Rev. Dr. Joshua Bloch, 67, Lithuanian-born head of N.Y. Public Library Jewish Div. 1923-56, author, rabbi; Sept. 26 in Queens Village, N.Y.

Manuel C. Briones, 63, acting pres. of Filipino Senate; Sept. 29 near Manila of heart ailment.

Charles Howard Candler, 78, ex-pres. Coca Cola Co.; Oct. 1 in Atlanta of heart attack.

George Cartalis, 49, Greek Democratic Party head, World War II resistance leader, Info. Min. in London Greek Govt.-in-Exile 1944, Supply Min. 1945; Sept. 27 in London of heart ailment.

Bernard C. Cobb, 87, Commonwealth & Southern Corp. bd. chrmn. 1929-34; Sept. 30 in Altamont, N.Y.

Pompeo Coppini, 87, Italian-born sculptor of Alamo Cenotaph (San Antonio, Tex.), Washington Meml. in Mexico City, ex-head Trinity U. (Tex.) Fine Arts Dept.; Sept. 26 in San Antonio.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Powell Davies, 55, English-born liberal pastor of Washington (D.C.) All Souls Unitarian Church since 1944, foe of late Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy; Sept. 26 in Washington of heart attack.

Count Jean de Hauteclocque, 64, French Resident Gen. in Tunisia 1952-53, Amb. to Canada 1944-47 & to Belgium 1948-52, World War II resistance fighter; Sept. 27 in Paris. [See Vol. XIII, p. 290F2]

Mrs. Marie Azeez el-Khoury, 74, Lebanese-born jewelry designer; Sept. 26 in New York.

Dr. Eugene B. Ferris, 52, Amer. Heart Assn. medical dir., ex-head Emory U. Dept. of Medicine, World War II aviation medicine researcher; Sept. 26 in New York of heart attack.

Augustus Goetz, 56, playwright & screenwriter who collaborated with wife, Ruth, on plays ("The Heiress," "The Immoralist," "The Hidden River"), films ("Sister Carrie," "Stage Struck"); Sept. 30 in N.Y.

Field Marshal Mohammed Haidar, 62, Egyptian War Min. 1948, Army cmndr.-in-chief 1950-52 until ousted by Naguib coup; Oct. 1 in Cairo. [See Vol. XII, p. 234N]

William J. Haley, 66, Esso Export pres. 1950-54; Sept. 25 in Rye, N.Y.

Dr. Gilbert Horrax, 70, head of Lahey Clinic (Boston) neurosurgery dept.; Sept. 28 in Boston.

Col. David A. Myers, 82, aviation medicine pioneer, U.S. Army Air Corps chief surgeon 1919-46, co-inventor of turn-&-bank indicator; Sept. 26 in San Francisco.

Keith Munro, 56, magazine writer, business mgr. for Dionne quintuplets 1937-44; Sept. 26 in New York.

Edvard Persson, 70, Swedish film comedian; death Sept. 19 in Halsinborg, Sweden reported Sept. 26.

Dr. Otto Rahn, 76, German-born dairy bacteriologist; Sept. 26 in Millsboro, Del.

Dr. Karl Schmidt, 68, reptile authority, ex-curator Natural History Museum (Chicago); Sept. 26 near Chicago after being bitten the previous day by poisonous snake.

Dr. Philip L. Seman, 76, Jewish educator, ex-head Chicago Jewish Community Centers, co-founder Hillel Foundation 1923; Sept. 25 in Los Angeles.

Dr. David Spence, 75, Scottish-born rubber research chemist, vice-pres. Intercontinental Rubber 1925-31; Sept. 24 in New York.

Clifford B. Upton, 80, Columbia U. Teachers College mathematics prof. emeritus, textbook author; Sept. 26 in New York.

Henry Ellis Warren, 85, inventor of Telechron electric clock, pres. Warren Telechron Co. 1914-43; Sept. 21 in Ashland, Mass.

SPORTS

Baseball

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

Final Sept. 29

Natl.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB	Amer.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Milw.	95	59	.617		N.Y.	98	56	.636	
St. L.	87	67	.565	8	Chi.	90	64	.584	8
Bklyn.	84	70	.545	11	Bost.	82	72	.532	16
Cinc.	80	74	.519	15	Detr.	78	76	.506	20
Phil.	77	77	.500	18	Balt.	76	76	.500	21
N.Y.	69	85	.448	26	Clev.	76	77	.497	21½
Chi.	62	92	.403	33	K.C.	59	94	.386	38½
Pitt.	62	92	.403	33	Wash.	55	99	.357	43

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

Natl.	Batting	Amer.	Pct.
Musial, St.L.	.351	Williams, Bost.	.388
Mays, N.Y.	.333	Mantle, N.Y.	.365
Aaron, Milw.	.322	Woodling, Clev.	.322
Robinson, Cinc.	.322	Boyd, Balt.	.318
Groat, Pitt.	.315	Fox, Chi.	.317
Schoendienst, Milw.	.309	Minoso, Chi.	.309
Hodges, Bklyn.	.299	Skowron, N.Y.	.304
		Sievers, Wash.	.301

Runs Batted In

Aaron, Milw.	132	Sievers, Wash.	114
Ennis, St.L.	105	Wertz, Clev.	105
Banks, Chi.	102	Malzone, Bost.	103
Musial, St.L.	102	Jensen, Bost.	103
		Minoso, Chi.	103

Home Runs

Aaron, Milw.	44	Sievers, Wash.	42
Banks, Chi.	43	Williams, Bost.	38
Snider, Bklyn.	40	Mantle, N.Y.	34
Mays, N.Y.	35		
Mathews, Milw.	32		

Pitching

W.	L.	W.	L.
Spahn, Milw.	21 11	Bunning, Detr.	20 8
Sanford, Phil.	19 8	Pierce, Chi.	20 12

Denver (AA) defeated Buffalo (IL), 4 games to one, in the Little World Series ending Sept. 29. Denver had defeated St. Paul in the AA final playoff ending Sept. 21. [See pp. 312F1, 296A3] . . . Transfer notice for the N.Y. Giants' move to San Francisco was filed with Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick by Giants pres. Horace C. Stoneham Oct. 1 during a meeting of NL clubowners in New York [see p. 272C2]. The owners voted the Brooklyn Dodgers an extension until Oct. 15 of the time limit for a decision on moving to Los Angeles. [See p. 312C2] . . . Cleveland replaced mgr. Kerby Farrell with Bobby Bragan Sept. 29. [See p. 255G3; Vol. XVI, 408G1] . . . Baltimore released pitcher Paul (Dizzy) Trout, 42, Sept. 29. [See p. 312D2]

Other Winners

Golf: Mrs. Harrison F. Flippen of Ardmore, Pa. won the U.S. women's senior title in Rye, N.Y. Sept. 26 for the 3d consecutive year. [See Vol. XV, p. 332E1] . . . Horse racing: Geo. D. Widener's Jester, Paul Bailey up, won the \$114,705 Belmont Park (N.Y.) Futurity Sept. 28, for \$81,005. Eddie Burke's Dedicate, Bill Hartack up, won the \$106,100 Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park Sept. 28, for \$70,500. Brightside Farms' Hundred Proof, Robt. Parkinson driving, won the \$50,000 Transamerica Pace Sept. 27 in Westbury, N.Y., for \$25,000. [See p. 312A2] . . . Maccabiah Games (intl. Jewish Olympic-style games) in Tel Aviv: Israel won team honors in track & field events ending Sept. 19 and in swimming events ending

Sept. 23, with the U.S. 2d in both divisions. . . . Motorboat racing: "Hawaii Kai III," Jack Regas piloting, won the Governor's Cup in Madison, Ind. Sept. 29. [See p. 312B2]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Sept. 29)

Cleve. 6, N.Y. 3; Balti. 34, Detroit 14; Chicago Cards 20, San Fran. 10; Green Bay 21, Chicago Bears 17; Los Ang. 17, Phila. 13; Pittsburgh 28, Washn. 7.

College (Sept. 28)

Arkansas 41, Tulsa 14
Army 42, Nebraska 0
Auburn 7, Tenn. 7
Baylor 14, Houston 6
Bos. C. 20, Fla. St. 7
Bos. U. 66, Mass. 6
Cinci. 19, Wichita 13
Citadel 13, G. Wash. 6*
Colgate 14, Cornell 13
COP 34, Fresno 12
Colo. 30, Utah 24
Columbia 23, Brown 20
Dartmouth 27, N.H. 0
Dayton 12, Rchmd. 7
Duke 40, Virginia 0
Fla. 27, Wake For. 0
Ga. Tech 0, SMU 0
H. Cross 21, VMI 21
Ida. St. 40, Nev. 6
Ia. 70, Utah St. 14
Kan. St. 36, BYU 7
Lafyt. 20, Muhlb. 13
Lehigh 19, Del. 14
LSU 28, Alabama 0
Mich. 16, USC 6
Mich. St. 54, Ind. 0
*Sept. 27
Minn. 46, Wash. 7
Miss. 15, Ky. 0
Miss. St. 10, Memphis 6
Missouri 35, Ariz. 13
Navy 33, W&M 6
N.M. 30, Colo. St. 7
N.C. St. 48, Md. 13
N. Dame 12, Purdue 0
Okla. St. 25, N. Tex. 19
Ore. St. 34, Kan. 6
Penn St. 19, Penn 14
Pitt. 6, Oregon 3
Prncn. 7, Rutgers 0
S.C. 26, Wofford 0
Stanford 26, Nwstn. 6
Syr. 7, Iowa St. 7
Texas 20, Tulane 6
Tex.A&M 21, Tex.Tech 0
TCU 18, Ohio St. 14
UCLA 16, Illinois 6*
Vandbilt. 9, Ga. 6
Vilnva. 20, Furman 0
Wash. St. 13, Calif. 7
W.Va. 14, VPI 0
Williams 25, Trinity 6
Wis. 60, Marqt. 6
Wyoming 20, Mont. 0
Yale 27, Conn. 0

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. Nearly 300 passengers were killed, many of them burned alive, Sept. 29 when a Karachi-bound express train crashed into a standing oil train at Gambar, near Montgomery, West Pakistan. . . . 44 passengers died Sept. 29 when a Lagos-to-Kano train plunged over an embankment into flood waters near Ibadan, Nigeria. . . . 10 persons were killed when a passenger train crashed into a commuter train unloading passengers Oct. 1 at the station in Bad Cannstatt, West Germany. [See p. 304E2] . . . 53 persons were reported dead & 79 missing Sept. 30 after typhoon Faye, with 146-mph. winds, swept through Okinawa Sept. 26. Heavy damage was reported to shipping & USAF installations. [See p. 312F2] . . . Mountain climber J. Culbert of Oxford U., Eng. was reported Sept. 27 in New Delhi to have died in a fall Sept. 18 on K2 (Mt. Godwin Austen, northern Kashmir) while attempting to save other members of his team. [See p. 288G2]

Crime. Aircraft worker George Edward Collins, 20, confessed to FBI men Sept. 26 in Everett, Wash. that he had kidnaped Lee Crary, 8, Sept. 22 and held him for 3 days while demanding \$10,000 ransom. The boy escaped & led police to his captor. . . . Lawrence Jones, 22, & Robert Bem-berry, 19, both of Brooklyn, confessed to police in New York Oct. 1 that they had mugged & stabbed Nepalese Amb.-to-UN Rishikesh Shaha Sept. 17. Shaha was released from the hospital Oct. 2 [See p. 304G2] . . . Ex-U.S. Army boxer Michael (Mickey) Salvi, 32, was sentenced to life imprisonment Sept. 25 in Morristown, N.J. for the slaying May 17 of his

sweetheart, Mrs. Joan Vecchio. [See p. 168A3] . . . Ex-insurance broker Louis B. Saperstein was indicted Sept. 30 in Newark, N.J. on charges of having embezzled nearly \$625,000 from the Laundry Workers Intl. Union's welfare funds. Also indicted: Eugene C. James, the union's ex-vice pres. & secy.-treas. [See p. 173F1] . . . More major crimes (1,399,670) were committed in the U.S. in Jan.-June 1957 than in any similar period on record, FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover reported Sept. 25. [See p. 144D3]

Criminal libel trial of "Confidential," "Whisper," Hollywood Research, Inc., Mr. & Mrs. Fred Meade and Publishers Distributing Corp. ended Oct. 1 in Los Angeles in a mistrial after the jury had been out for 15 days without reaching a verdict. [See p. 288D3]

LEADING SEPTEMBER FILMS

New York Release

The Baby and the Battleship. British comedy about baby smuggled aboard ship during NATO exercises. Screenplay by Jay Lewis & Gilbert Hackworth Jones. Directed by Lewis. Produced by Antony Darnborough for Distributors Corp. of Amer. With John Mills, Richard Attenborough, Bryan Forbes, Michael Hordern. Sept. 30.
Checkpoint. British auto racers become involved in theft & murder. Screenplay by Robin Estridge. Directed by Ralph Thomas. Produced by Betty E. Box in Eastman Color for Rank Org. With Anthony Steel, Odile Versois, Stanley Baker, James Robertson Justice. Sept. 18.

Four Bags Full. French satire with Jean Gabin as artist who becomes involved in transporting black market pork in wartime Paris. Screenplay by Jean Aurenche & Pierre Bost. Directed by Claude Autant-Lara for Franco-London Productions. With Bourvil, Jeanette Batti, Louis de Funes. Sept. 4.

A Girl in Black. Greek tragedy in which brother & sister are taunted by townspeople because their mother has a lover. Screenplay written & directed by Michael Cacoyannis for Hermes Films. With Ellie Lambetti, Dimitri Horn, George Foundas, Anestis Vlachos. Sept. 16.

The Joker Is Wild. Frank Sinatra in biography of speakeasy-nightclub comedian Joe E. Lewis. Screenplay by Oscar Saul. Directed by Charles Vidor. Produced by Samuel J. Briskin for Paramount. With Eddie Albert, Mitzie Gaynor, Jeanne Crain, Jackie Coogan. Sept. 26.

The Spanish Gardener. Embittered minor British diplomat almost destroys young son by a too-possessive love. Screenplay by Leslie Storm & John Bryan based on A. J. Cronin's novel. Directed by Philip Leacock. Produced by Bryan for J. Arthur Rank. With Dirk Bogarde, Jon Whiteley, Michael Hordern, Cyril Cusack, Maureen Swanson. Sept. 8.

Search for Paradise. Cinerama Technicolor expedition into Kingdom of Hunza (Kashmir) & Nepal. Scenario & narration by Prosper Buranelli, Lowell Thomas & Otto Lang. Directed by Lang for Stanley Warner Cinerama Corp. Sept. 24.

The Three Faces of Eve. True psychoanalytic case history of young woman with 3 distinct personalities. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Munnally Johnson based on book by Drs. Corbett H. Thimpen & Hervey M. Cleckley. Presented by 20th Century-Fox. With Joanne Woodward, David Wayne, Lee J. Cobb, Edwin Jerome. Sept. 26.

Tip on a Dead Jockey. Robt. Taylor as ex-World War II & Korean War pilot who inadvertently becomes involved in international smuggling. Screenplay by Charles Lederer based on Irwin Shaw's short story. Directed by Richard Thorpe. Produced by Edwin H. Knopf for MGM. With Dorothy Malone, Gia Scala, Martin Gabel, Marcel Dalio, Jack Lord. Sept. 6.

Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter? Ad-man gets movie queen to endorse lipstick in exchange for posing as her lover. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Frank Tashlin in De Luxe Color for 20th Century-Fox, based on Geo. Axelrod's play. With Tony Randall, Jayne Mansfield, Betsy Drake, Joan Blondell, John Williams, Henry Jones. Sept. 11.

Woman in a Dressing Gown. British wife almost drives husband to another woman because of her sloppy ways. Screenplay by Ted Willis. Directed by J. Lee Thompson. Produced by Thompson & Frank Goodwin for Warners. With Yvonne Mitchell, Anthony Quayle, Sylvia Sims, Andrew Ray. Sept. 12.